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POLISH MEDICAL SERVICE, FACILITIES, AND PERSONNEL

POLISH MEDICAL SERVICES EXPANDED -- Warsaw, Glos Pracy, 13 May 53

The Institute for the Improvement and Specialization of Physicians (Instytut Doskonalenia i Specjalizacji Lekarzy) was established in 1953. Its objective is to raise the level of medical work. On the basis of Soviet experiences and examples, organizational reform of the health service will begin this year by having the physicians in hospitals and dispensaries work in groups. Each physician is expected to spend part of his working day at the hospital, and part either at the dispensary or making sick calls at homes.

This year, oncology centers are to be set up for the first time to combat tumors. With the help of Professor Rakov, a Soviet doctor, an Institute of Oncology (Instytut Onkologii) will be set up in Poznan with branches in Krakow and Gliwice.

In 1951, about 2 million people were treated by the in-patient services in hospitals, sanatoriums, and preventoriums.

During 1953, Poland is to have 17 new general hospitals and four mental hospitals. Sixty-eight more maternity wards in the villages will increase the total to 600.

In 1951, 117,000 patients with tuberculosis were being treated in hospitals and sanatoriums. Over 40 percent of the beds have been assigned to children.

BCG anti-tuberculosis inoculations play a big part in the TB campaign. Before the war, over 70,000 inoculations were given, whereas in People's Poland, almost 4,000,000 inoculations have already been given.

The health campaign for children has not been restricted to tuberculosis. Five new homes of the organization Homes for Small Children (Domy dla Malych Dzieci) are to be completed in 1953. The number of nurseries will increase by 112, of which 17 will be in Warsaw Wojewodztwo and 12 in Stalinsgrad Wojewodztwo.

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On the basis of a resolution of the Council of Ministers this year, the health service took over the health education offices and the medical care of children and youths in schools. School hygiene is based on the activities of 37,000 centers which reach 4.5 million children and youths.

In 1951, a total of over 19 million people were treated in dispensaries, infirmaries, and health centers. In the out-patient services, the daily average number of treatments totaled more than 300,000 for the first half of 1952.

Medical assistance for workers in key branches of industry, such as coal mining, has also been increased. Infirmaries and some sick wards are being set up in all the coal mines. Plant physicians at the coal mines benefit from consultations with the professors of the Academy of Medicine (Akademia Medyczna) at Zabrze. Increased medical care has reduced absenteeism.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL TO BE BUILT NEAR WARSAW -- Warsaw, Folks-Sztyme, 29 Jul 53

Four hectares of land have been set aside for a large modern children's hospital in Saska Kepa, a suburb of Warsaw.

This hospital, which occupies 38,000 cubic meters of space, will have 215 beds. It will include an observation building, as well as garages, laundries, kitchens, and a laboratory. This will be the first Warsaw hospital to have an isolation building for children with infectious diseases.

The hospital will have the following special departments: X-ray, physical therapy, laryngology, surgery, internal diseases, and dentistry, as well as a dispensary.

This Warsaw hospital will be the first which places each mother with a sick child in a separate booth, in order not to infect other children.

The hospital will also have special recreation wards for children.

LARGE HOSPITAL TO BE BUILT NEAR WARSAW -- Warsaw, Folks-Sztyme, 4 Aug 53

In Bielany, a suburb of Warsaw, a plot opposite the entrance to the park has been marked off for the building of one of the largest and most modern hospitals in Poland.

This hospital, which will have 600 beds, will take 3 years to complete. Professor Sadlowski, the initiator of the project, is working in conjunction with Ministry of Health specialists.

The surgical department, the largest department in the hospital, will have 180 beds, 30 of which will be used for plastic surgery. In addition, the hospital will have departments for internal diseases, urology, laryngology, eye diseases, dermatology, and gynecology, and a maternity ward with a special department (with 30 beds) for premature births. Special equipment for the observation of the digestive organs will be installed in the department of gastrology. One of the wards will be a clinic for the department of stomatological surgery and tuberculosis.

The hospital will have no large wards. Each room will have two, three, or six beds. There will be private rooms. The hospital will have seven operating rooms. The medical students will be given the opportunity to watch the operations.

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NUMBER OF MEDICAL ACADEMY GRADUATES INCREASES -- Warsaw, Zolnierz Wolnosci,
29 May 53

At present, the number of medical academies has increased so that they graduate almost 2,000 doctors annually. The total number of doctors will increase from 8,442 in 1945 to 17,000 in 1955.

Over 900 health centers (Osrodki Zdrowia) now exist in the villages in Poland. Before the war, only 68 were in existence.

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